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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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THE MORE CONVENIENT SEASON.

BY MRS. SPOONER.

Made he sat and wept. That very night
The ambassador of God, with earnest zeal
Of eloquence, had warned him to repent;
And, like the Roman at Dromilla's side,
Hearing the truth, he trembled. Conscience
wrought,
Yet sin allured. The struggle shook him sore.
The dim lamp waned—the hour of midnight
told:
Prayer sought for entrance, but the heart had
closed.
Hammond vain. He threw him on his couch,
As if the spirit of his God depart.
But there was war within him, and he sighed
in vain; and, on his brow, the sweat
of pain.
"Son, son, son!"
The voice of passion, while the viol's voice,
The voice of love, his joyous voice,
To him in kind, and on his brow the
sweat of pain.
He breathed a sigh of death. For golden thought,
And aged words, he had, till the world
Renowned him happy. Manhood's vigorous
prime
Sailed to its climax, and his busy days
And restless nights swept like a tide away.
Care struck deep root around him, and each
sight
Still sinking earthward, like the Indian tree,
Shaded with woven shades the eye of heaven
Went of a message from the Crucified:
"Look unto me, and live." Pausing he spoke
Of weakness and haste, and want of time,
And day to his children, and besought
A longer space to do the work of heaven.
God spoke again, when age shed its snows
On his wane temples, and the palsied hand
Sunk from gold gathering. But the rigid
chain
Of sin still held him, and he still implored
A more convenient season.
"See my step
Is a firm one: my unquenched eye delights
To view the pleasant world; and life with me
May last for many years. In the calm hour
Of evening solace, I can better fit
For an eternity."
Drawn approached,
And reason fled. The maniac strove with death,
And struggled like a head, with shrieks and
cries,
Till darkness stole his eye balls, and thick ice
Covered his heart strings. The poor
clay
Lay quivered and distorted. But the soul—
The soul whose promised season never came,
To answer to its Maker's call, had gone
To reach his sufferance with its own abuse,
And bade the audit.

THE BACHELOR AND THE MARRIED MAN.

Nothing is more common than to term
a single gentleman, who is near the age
of fifty, an incorrigible bachelor. "a
game case," an "unreclaimable anchorite."
"a man dead to the fascinations of beauty,"
&c. &c. We have long suspected that
there were exceptions to the general
rule, and do conscientiously believe, that
if old bachelors were treated with a little
more Christian charity; if a sunny smile
from an arch blue eye was occasionally
directed towards them; if they were greeted
with a kind look instead of a frown,
and a cordial welcome instead of a cold
recognition and an indifferent look
of the head; if young ladies, taking pity on
the forlorn condition of an old bachelor,
would deem it an act of duty to pet them
a little more than they do, many a heart
that now resembles the "wind of the
winter night," would be soothed and
subdued; many a icicle would be melt-
ed; many a withered shrub would be
transplanted and flourish in a warmer
time.

I had an invitation to spend an even-
ing lately with an old friend in St. Mark's
place. "It is the anniversary of my
wedding day, and I have always celebra-
ted it," said he; "we shall have a plea-
sant family party; do come, and, if you
please, bring a friend or two. We shall
have some music—probably a dance."
He was a merchant, in easy circumstan-
ces; prudent and systematic in all his
conduct; enjoying life discreetly; living well
and within his income; hospitable in
season, and occasionally happy to see a
friend; possessing good taste and good
temper, a sound judgment, and a love of
rational enjoyment. I determined to go;
and, if possible, to persuade my old friend
and companion Tom Courtney to accom-
pany me. It was ten o'clock when I
called in at his lodgings. Tom was an
old bachelor of fortune and talent; he

had for many years rented a parlour and
bed-room in which he would sleep and
breakfast; read, write and ride until three;
and then in old times, take his dinner at
the City Hotel, but, in later periods, call
for his macaroni at Dalmatica's; a can-
vass back at Sandy Welch's; or, a five
o'clock dinner with Milford; would "drop
in" at an early hour with me on Sunday
—for I dine early on that day to let the
maids go to church; and frequently had
the pleasure of his company to tea and
toast, in the evening. He was an ad-
mirer of beauty; never railed against mat-
rimony, and yet never received any en-
couragement to wed. The ladies all ap-
peared to like him, without caring for
him, and in old times, when stiffness and
fastidiousness were unknown, Tom al-
ways got his kiss from the girls without
fighting for it, in playing forfeits and
hunting the slipper.

He was a man to like but not to love;
he took no pains to attract, and the girls
considered him an odd card, shuffled in-
to the pack, and not allowed to put off
with any mate. Tom was out when I
called, and although it was ten o'clock,
his bed was not yet made; every thing
around looked cold as a comfortless;
the chairs filled the dust pan; feathers were
collected *en masse* under the bed; bits of
candle were on the mantel piece; a bro-
ken wine glass or two; here a coat, there
a waistcoat; a night cap, not of castilian
whiteness, lay on an easy chair, which
was covered with old dummies; slippers lay
in a corner; a tooth brush and hair brush
on a small mahogany stand—half the
wardrobe stood open. Every thing de-
noted single wretchedness. I scrawled
a billet with my pencil, informing him
that at dusk I should expect to find him
at home, and left the room, not even
alarming that faithful record of celibacy,
an old cat, who was dozing near the fen-
der.

I found him punctually at the hour,
dressed rather more gay than usual, and
in excellent spirits. We were soon in
St. Mark's Place, and were cordially re-
ceived by my friend, and ushered into the
well lighted and handsomely furnished
and most comfortable drawing room.
We were soon surrounded by groups of
ladies and gentlemen; tea was handed
around, and conversation became lively
and entertaining. Tom tried several
times to shuffle out of the room, and cast
an anxious look in the corner, hoping to
make a retreat to the whist table; when
a little scene occurred which fixed his
attention and created an ordinary interest
in his mind. The lady and gentleman
of the house, most unobtrusively some-
what away, were seated together on the
sofa, when the door opened, and a fine
little fellow, neatly dressed, about nine
years of age, with an open, manly coun-
tenance, entered the room; he was fol-
lowed by a delicately formed handsome
boy, of about seven, and a chubby, full
faced fellow, with golden hair, of five,
and a nurse having a little girl in her
arms of bewitching sweetness and beauty,
who presented her mother with a rich
bouquet of flowers—the boys had each
some trifling gift for their father, and
were each repaid with a kiss and a ten-
der caress of congratulation.

The company gathered round the
group. "It is the anniversary of my
wedding day," said my friend, "and my
little ones are presenting their usual gift."
"Joy, joy," resounded throughout the
room—"May you live long and happy!"
"a thousand joyful returns," were re-
echoed by the company. "They are all
joyful returns," said my friend. "Never
was the wedded state more happy.
Ten years I have been married, and in
that time not a cloud has for a moment
obscured the golden sunshine of my
happiness—not an unkind word or look
have I received from my beloved com-
panion. By a happy union of tempers
—by mutual confidence, mutual respect,
and mutual forbearance—by studying
each other's wishes and comforts, and
rendering our home happy and tranquil,
ten years have passed like a single month
—the same gay, cloudless, cheerful ho-
ney moon; and thus surrounded by our
friends, and these endearing pledges of
affection, I have a right to say to all who
are single and are near me, lose no time
—be happy as I am; life is short—plea-
sure is transitory—seek for happiness in
the bosom of your family." Tom walk-
ed pensively to the other room, his face
was like a book in which strong varied
yet melancholy traces were to be read;
he sighed deeply, took one or two hasty
pinches of snuff, and appeared to be in
deep thought.

"What say you to a rubber of whist,
Tom?" "No no—not now; I feel hea-
vy; I feel as if I wanted something to
relieve me from a dead weight here about
my heart." "I know what you want,
Tom—a romp and a dance with the girls;
come ladies, here my friend is anxious
for a partner—come strike up the Tom-
boone." Tom appeared to have new

life, he danced with spirit and animation,
paid a thousand compliments to the la-
dies, all of the old school, to be sure, yet
in perfect sincerity and good keeping,
but he attached himself quite close to a
charming intellectual girl of some twen-
ty-five, seated herself beside her at sup-
per, and while the tongue, the chicken
salad, and the ice cream were disappear-
ing, they seemed to have lost sight of all
the dainties of the table, in a very inter-
esting *tele a tele*. "Oh ho," says I,
"is it so?" Tom gave me a most signi-
ficant wink as I brushed past him; and
a few months afterwards I received an
embossed card, with a white ribbon, on
which was engraved

Mrs. & Mrs. THOMAS COURTNEY
At Home on Wednesday Evening, from
eight to ten o'clock.

"So, so," says I to my wife, "Nil
desperandum should forever be the mot-
to of an old bachelor." N. Y. Star.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Columbus (Geo.) Dec. 1.

Six Creek Indians were hung in Ge-
rard, Alabama, on Friday last, convicted
of the late term of Russell Superior
Court for murder, &c. The Indian who
killed young Fannin some months ago,
and a chief, were included in the num-
ber. The chief declared the others were
innocent, but that he was guilty of the
charges preferred against him; he, how-
ever, acted in accordance with instruc-
tions given him by Neah-Ematilla and
Neah-Mico, who it will be recollected
have been permitted to go unpunished,
and are now safely and quietly reposing
in the forests of Arkansas. They met
their fate with what might be termed true
Indian philosophy, having sung several
songs and given the well known "whoop"
before taking the fearful leap. We have
been told by those who witnessed the
scene, that it was one of an affecting na-
ture, and well calculated to draw forth
the sympathies of the white man in be-
half of these deluded and unhappy peo-
ple.

Enquirer.

The Pet Banks.—The Globe says that
the late order from Washington forbid-
ding the disbursing officers to make de-
mands on the pet banks for specie, re-
flects credit on those who suggested it,
because it protects the banks from unne-
cessary and vexatious demands for spe-
cie. No doubt the demands for specie
are vexatious. But the U. S. Bank ne-
ver made such a complaint, and the go-
vernment never took measures to protect
it from such demands. Ibid.

Genuine Van Burenism.—The Ra-
leigh Standard chuckles at having got the
five votes of Louisiana, by the failure of
the officers to return the votes from two
of the parishes, which would have given
the state to White. This is genuine
Jackson Van Burenism. What do they
care for the will of the people, if they
can only secure their own advancement?
Fayetteville Observer.

Effects of the Treasury Circular.—
The lands sold at the sales at Pontotoc,
Mississippi, brought 50 per cent less
than the same quality of lands heretofore
offered in that State. On the days of
sale, 25 per cent premium was paid for
silver. Such are the effects of the won-
derful Treasury Circular. This is one
way of reducing the amount of dividend
or loan to the States. Another mode
to lessen the amount that would fall to
the share of Arkansas is, that there are
to be no more land sales by the Govern-
ment until the year 1840, consequently,
the speculator is to get a high price for
his lands already bought, and he will be
enabled thereby to accumulate large sums
to enter the good lands from the poor
man and actual cultivator of the soil
whenever the Government shall again
favour the speculators in land
Arkansas paper.

Great Stage Robbery.—The Stage
from Richmond to Lynchburg, Va. was
robbed in the suburbs of Manchester, of
a trunk containing 126,000 dollars; of
which 70,000 dollars belonged to the
Bank of Virginia. All the trunks on the
Stage were cut off, but all found except
the one which contained this money. A
reward of 5000 dollars has been offered.

Fire in Augusta.—A fire occurred in
Augusta, Geo., on the 19th, which de-
stroyed the two squares in front of the
Planter's Hotel, containing about fifty
houses. Property mostly insured. Loss
from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

The Cincinnati Pork Market had set-
tled down, December 13th, at \$6 25 to
\$6 50, and the market well supplied.

Mr. Van Buren was 54 years of age on
the 5th inst.

TEXAS.

The following message was transmit-
ted to Congress on the 22d of December,
by the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives of the
United States:

During the last session information
was given to Congress, by the Executive,
that measures had been taken to ascertain
"the political, military, and civil condi-
tion of Texas." I now submit, for your
consideration, extracts from the report of
the agent, who had been appointed to
collect it, relative to the condition of that
country.

No steps have been taken by the Ex-
ecutive towards the acknowledgement of
the independence of Texas; the whole
subject would have been left without fur-
ther remark, on the information now
given to Congress, were it not that the
two Houses at their last session, acting
separately, passed resolutions "that the
independence of Texas ought to be ac-
knowledgeed by the United States, when-
ever satisfactory information should be re-
ceived that it had in successful operation
a civil government capable of performing
the duties and fulfilling the obligations of
an independent power." This mark of
interest in the question of the independ-
ence of Texas, and indication of the
views of Congress, make it proper that
I should, somewhat in detail, present the
considerations that have governed the
Executive in continuing to occupy the
ground previously taken into contest be-
tween Mexico and Texas.

The acknowledgement of a new State
as independent, and entitled to a place in
the family of nations, is at all times an
act of great delicacy and responsibility;
but more especially so, when such State
has forcibly separated itself from another,
of which it had formed an integral part,
and which still claims dominion over it.
A premature recognition, under these
circumstances, if not looked upon as jus-
tifiable cause of war, is always liable to
be regarded as a proof of an unfriendly
spirit to one of the contending parties.
All questions relative to the government
of foreign nations, whether of the old or
the new world, have been treated by the
United States as questions of fact only,
and our predecessors have cautiously
abstained from deciding upon them, un-
til the clearest evidence was in their pos-
session, to enable them not only to de-
cide correctly, but to shield their deci-
sions from every unworthy imputation.

In all the contests that have arisen out
of the revolutions of France, out of the
disputes relating to the crowns of Portu-
gal and Spain, out of the revolutionary
movements in those kingdoms, out of the
separation of the American possessions of
both from the European Governments,
and out of the numerous and constantly
occurring struggles for dominion in Spa-
nish America, so wisely consistent with
our just principles has been the action of
our Government, that we have, under the
most critical circumstances, avoided all
censure and encountered no other evil
than that produced by a transient en-
tanglement of good will in those against
whom we have been, by force of evi-
dence, compelled to decide.

It has thus been made known to the
world that the uniform policy and prac-
tice of the United States is, to avoid all
interference in disputes, which merely
relate to the internal government of other
nations, and eventually to recognize the
authority of the prevailing party, without
reference to our particular interests and
views, or to the merits of the original con-
troversy. Public opinion here is so firmly
established and well understood in favor
of this policy, that no serious disagree-
ment has ever arisen among ourselves in
relation to it, although brought under re-
view in a variety of forms, and at periods
when the minds of the people were great-
ly excited by the agitation of topics pure-
ly domestic in their character. Nor has
any deliberate inquiry ever been institu-
ted in Congress, or in any of our legis-
lative bodies, as to whom belonged the
power of originally recognizing a new
State; a power, the exercise of which is
equivalent under some circumstances, to
a declaration of war; a power no where
expressly delegated, and involved in some
of the great powers given to Congress;
in that given to the President and Senate
to form treaties with foreign powers, and
to appoint ambassadors and other public
ministers, and in that conferred upon the
President to receive ministers from fore-
ign nations.

In the preamble to the resolution of the
House of Representatives, it is distinctly
intimated, that the expediency of recog-
nizing the independence of Texas should
be left to the decision of Congress. In
this view, on the ground of expediency,
I am disposed to concur; and do not,
therefore, consider it necessary to express
any opinion as to the strict constitutional
right of the Executive, either apart from

or in conjunction with the Senate, over
the subject. It is to be presumed that
on no future occasion will a dispute arise,
as none has heretofore occurred, between
the Executive and Legislature in the ex-
ercise of the power of recognition. It
will always be considered consistent with
the spirit of the Constitution, and most
safe, that it should be exercised when
probably leading to war, with a previous
understanding with that body by whom
war can alone be declared, and by whom
all the provisions for sustaining its perils
must be furnished. Its submission to
Congress, which represents in one of its
branches the States of this Union, and
in the other the people of the U. States,
where there may be reasonable ground to
apprehend so grave a consequence,
would certainly afford the fullest satisfac-
tion to our own country, and a perfect
guaranty to all other nations of the jus-
tice and prudence of the measures which
might be adopted.

In making these suggestions, it is not
my purpose to relieve myself from the
responsibility of expressing my own opi-
nions of the course the interests of our
country prescribe, and its honor permits
us to follow.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a
question of this character could be pre-
sented in relation to which it would be
more difficult for the United States to
avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousy
of other powers, and maintain their es-
tablished character for fair and impartial
dealing; but on this, as on every other
trying occasion, safety is to be found in a
rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and her
revolted colonies we stood aloof, and
waited not only until the ability of the
new States to protect themselves was
fully established, but until the danger of
their being again subjugated had entirely
passed away. Then, and not till then,
were they recognized. Such was our
course in regard to Mexico herself.—
The same policy was observed in all the
disputes growing out of the separation
into distinct Governments of those Span-
ish American States, who began or car-
ried on the contest with the parent coun-
try united under one form of government.
We acknowledged the separate independ-
ence of Granada, of Venezuela, and of
Ecuador, only after their independent
existence was no longer a subject of dis-
pute, or was actually acquiesced in by
those with whom they had been previ-
ously united. It is true that with regard
to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico
has been expelled, its invading army de-
feated, the Chief of the Republic himself
captured, and all present power to con-
trol the newly organized Government
of Texas annihilated within its confines.
But, on the other hand, there is, in ap-
pearance at least, an immense disparity
of physical force on the side of Mexico.
The Mexican Republic, under another
Executive, is rallying its forces under a
new leader, and menacing a fresh inva-
sion to recover its dominion.

Upon the issue of this threatened in-
vasion the independence of Texas may
be considered as suspended; and were
there nothing peculiar in the relative sit-
uation of the United States and Texas,
our acknowledgement of its independence
at such a crisis would scarcely be regard-
ed as consistent with that prudent reserve
with which we have heretofore held our-
selves bound to treat all similar questions.
But there are circumstances in the rela-
tions of the two countries which require
us to act, on this occasion, with even
more than our wonted caution. Texas
was once claimed as a part of our prop-
erty, and there are those among our citi-
zens who, always reluctant to abandon
that claim, cannot but regard with soli-
citude the prospect of the reunion of the
territory to this country. A large pro-
portion of its civilized inhabitants are
emigrants from the United States; speak
the same language with ourselves, share
the same principles, political and
religious, and are bound to many of our
citizens by ties of friendship and kindred
blood; and more than all, it is known
that the people of that country, have
instituted the same form of Government
with our own, and have, since the close
of your last session, openly resolved, on
the acknowledgement by us of their in-
dependence, to seek for admission into
the Union as one of the Federal States.
This last circumstance is a matter of pec-
uliar delicacy, and forces upon us con-
siderations of the gravest character.—
The title of Texas to the territory she
claims is identified with her independ-
ence. She asks us to acknowledge that
title to the territory, with an avowed de-
sign to treat immediately of its transfer
to the United States. It becomes us to
beware of a too early movement, as it
might subject us, however unjustly, to
the imputation of seeking to establish the
claim of our neighbors to a territory, with
a view to its subsequent acquisition by
ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems

to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognise the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the Government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out the long established policy of our Government—a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired confidence at home.

Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting with simplicity and directness the views which, after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of my confidence that, if Congress shall differ with me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate, prudent, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that, during the short time I shall continue connected with the government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favoured country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, December 21, 1836.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Monday, December 19.

Mr. Bryan, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill regulating the duties of overseers of public roads. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Guder, from the joint select committee on the subject of the Cherokee lands, to whom that part of the Governor's message which relates to this subject was referred, reported a bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the same, which passed its first reading.

Tuesday, December 20.

The Senate proceeded, on Mr. Polk's motion, to consider a bill to erect a new county out of a portion of Rowan. After debate, it was read the second time and passed—yeas 25, noes 24.

The bill passed its third and last reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

Wednesday, December 21.

Mr. Bryan, from the judiciary committee, made a detailed report on the resolution directing them to define the difference between a public and private act, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Polk, from the finance committee, to whom was referred the bill to make compensation to the Treasurer, reported it, and recommended that the blank be filled with \$2,000. The question on concurring therewith, was decided in the negative—yeas 12, noes 36.

Mr. Edwards moved to fill the blank with \$1,800. This was decided in the affirmative.

The bill then passed its third reading—yeas 28, noes 20.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the resolutions heretofore introduced by Mr. Edwards; when that gentleman took the floor, and advocated their passage at length. When he had concluded, the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker presented a communication from Louis M. Lane, esq., on behalf of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, proposing to borrow one portion of the public revenue—it was sent to the other House, with a proposition to refer it to the surplus committee.

Thursday, December 22.

Mr. Dottery presented a preamble and resolution on the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the committee on the Surplus Revenue to inquire into the expediency of adding — thousand dollars to the Literary Fund; and also of distributing the interest of said fund among the several counties of this State, according to their federal population, for the purpose of educating its indigent youth. Referred to the committee on the Surplus Revenue.

The engrossed bill incorporating the Rock Fish Manufacturing Company, was presented and passed its third reading, and ordered to be enrolled.

Received a message, proposing to raise a joint select committee of five on the part of each house, to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary. Agreed to, and Messrs. Joyner, Dobson, Taylor, Jones and Fox appointed the Senate's committee.

Friday, December 23.

A message was received from the Commons, proposing to raise a joint committee to consider the revenue laws, and that said committee be instructed to report a bill amending them. Agreed to.

Mr. Albright presented a bill to incorporate the Cane Creek Farmers' and Manufacturing Company of Orange and Chatham. Passed its first reading and referred to the committee on private bills.

Saturday, December 24.

Mr. Carson presented a memorial from the delegates to the internal improvement convention at Knoxville from this State, praying that the State will aid in the construction of a rail road from Charleston to —, and that breaking privileges be granted to said company. Read and

referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Monday, December 26.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on private bills, reported the bill to incorporate the Cane Creek Manufacturing Company. Passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Polk, from the joint committee on public buildings, reported a bill making an appropriation of 75,000 dollars to carry on the Capitol. The bill passed its first and second readings, and was ordered to lie on the table, on Mr. Moseley's motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill limiting the term in which certain offences shall be prosecuted, and prescribing the duties of grand Jurors, was read the third time, and the question shall the bill pass its third reading, was decided in the negative—yeas 43, noes 56.

The following revised bills were severally read the third time and passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate, viz: The bill providing for the appointment of notaries; the bill concerning the draining of lands; the bill for restraining the taking of excessive usury; the bill concerning overseers; the bill for the relief of such persons as have been disabled by wounds, or rendered incapable of procuring subsistence for themselves or families in the military service of this State, and providing for the widows and orphans of such as have died; and the bill concerning the currency of this State.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Jas. J. Tredwell, of New York, proposing on behalf of certain Banks of that city to take that portion of the Surplus Revenue which will be allowed to this State, upon certain terms specified. The communication was referred to the committee raised on the appropriation of the Surplus Revenue.

Mr. Hoskins presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted.

Inasmuch as there is no reasonable probability that the wants of the Public Treasury will ever become sufficient to justify a demand on the States for a repayment of their several portions of the surplus revenue therefrom, therefore,

Resolved, That the joint select committee on that subject, be directed to inquire into the propriety of devising some plan by which the portion of this State shall be set apart as a permanent fund for the support of common schools, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. D. Jordan introduced a bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville; which passed its first reading.

A message from the Senate, proposing to adjourn sine die on the 5th of January next. Mr. Graham moved that the message lie on the table. Negatived, 55 to 52. The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Fisher moved its postponement to the 5th of January.

Mr. Watson, of Robeson, said he wanted to get home. We were taking up our time here passing these revised laws, and they were so full of Latin, Irish and Scotch, that nobody could understand them. The party he said, now so anxious to pass these bills, he meant the Judge Whig party, were promising the people they should be great things, but the law was no simpler than before.

Mr. McNeill said he was opposed to fixing a day, because they might get through sooner than the period designated, and when they finished, he was for adjourning, if the day determined on had not arrived.

Mr. Moore, of Halifax, said, that he came here to do the business of the State, and he was prepared to remain until it was done. He was as much disposed to adjourn, and his absence from home involved as great sacrifices as those of any other member. The Revised Statutes had been printed and laid before the members at a very considerable expense. If we separated without going through with them, they would be so scattered as to render it impossible to collect them, and thus all the expense would have been incurred for nought. He thought this revival of the highest importance to the people, and at whatever inconvenience or sacrifice to himself, he was prepared to go on with the work which had been begun.

The motion to postpone prevailed, 52 to 43.

Tuesday, December 20.

Mr. Fisher presented a bill to incorporate the Rowan Manufacturing Company.

Wednesday, December 21.

On motion of Mr. Bonn.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of five from each house, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary in this State.

Mr. Graham, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the engrossed bill to give to lessors of land a lien upon the crops of their lessees for the payment of the rent, reported unfavorably thereon; whereupon said bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. W. B. Lane submitted the following resolution, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Moore, laid upon the table.

Whereas, the 4th section of the 4th article of the amended constitution provides that no person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the

United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly; And, whereas, diversity of opinion exists with regard to the true meaning and intent of the foregoing section.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the Judges of the Supreme Court be requested to take into consideration the said section, and give their opinions in writing to the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That all further proceedings against members of this House, whose seats have been contested in consequence of the foregoing section, be suspended during the present session of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Fisher.

Resolved, That the committee on the surplus revenue be instructed to inquire into the expediency of investing a portion of the same in the stocks of the following Rail Road Companies, viz: The Fayetteville and Western; the Raleigh and Gaston; and the Wilmington and Halifax Roads.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite.

Resolved, That the committee on the surplus revenue be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Bank with the same.

On motion of Mr. Fisher.

Resolved, That the committee on education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing the Commissioners on the Literary Fund to appropriate a portion of that fund to draining Mattamuskeet Lake in Hyde county.

The bill to create a new Judicial Circuit in the West, was read the second time. Messrs. Patton and Hoke urged upon the House the importance of passing the bill, and demonstrated to its satisfaction, that the court system as now established, amounted to an absolute denial of justice. After which, the bill passed its second reading.

Thursday, December 22.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee of privileges and elections, made a report recommending that the seat of William Harris, a member of this House from Montgomery county, be vacated; he having been a postmaster at the time of his election.

Mr. Hawkins moved that the report lie on the table.

Mr. Graham preferred that the consideration should be postponed to a day certain, that the members might be apprized when it would be taken up.

Mr. Gilliam took it for granted that no gentleman would call up the report for consideration, without previous notice of a day or two; and with this understanding, the report was laid on the table.

Courts, from the committee of propositions and grievances, reported adversely on the bill to erect a new county by the name of Madison. The report, on motion of Mr. Patton, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the resolutions yesterday submitted by Mr. Lane, proposing to refer certain constitutional questions to the Judges of the Supreme Courts for their opinions thereon, were taken up.

Mr. Moore proposed to amend the resolutions, by striking out the whole after the word 'Resolved,' and inserting a substitute, the object of which is to ascertain their opinions on the following questions, viz:

1. To what day does the term 'eligible,' in the 4th section of the 4th article of the amended constitution refer—the day of election, or the day of taking a seat?

2. Which of the following offices, places or appointments, are offices or places of profit or trust in the meaning of the constitution, viz: Postmaster, deputy postmaster, solicitor, county attorney, constable, entry taker, county trustee, register, sheriff, notary public, coroner, inspector of flour, standard keeper, and trustee of the University?

3. What are public and what private statutes, within the meaning of said constitution, and what are the usual and ordinary criteria, by which the one kind may be known from the other?

The question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was accepted by the mover. The question now recurring on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Moore said, his object in introducing the resolution was to settle with accuracy the meaning of the constitution; for he presumed the opinions of the Judges on any constitutional question, in their individual capacity, would be as much respected as a decision emanating from the Supreme Court.

Mr. Tomlinson moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject, and demanded the yeas and noes.

Mr. Fisher said, he should vote against the motion to postpone from courtesy, though he entertained doubts as to the propriety of adopting the resolution.

The motion to postpone was decided in the negative, 65 to 43; and, on Mr. Moore's motion, the resolution was laid on the table, with the understanding that they are to be called up for consideration on Tuesday next.

Friday, December 23.

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company, was taken up at its second reading.

Mr. Braswell called for proof that the necessary advertisement of notice had

been made, as required by the constitution in the case of private bills.

Messrs. Graham and Fisher stated the reasons which induced them to consider all rail road bills as public bills.

Mr. Braswell, not being satisfied with the explanations given, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and demanded the yeas and noes. The vote stood—yeas 24, noes 69. The bill then passed its second reading.

The engrossed bill to increase the salary of Public Treasurer to \$1,800, was read the second time and rejected, 70 to 31.

Saturday, December 24.

A message from the Senate concurring in the proposition of the House to raise a joint select committee of two on the part of each house, to take into consideration the revenue laws of the State. The committee consists of Messrs. Polk and Moseley of the Senate, and Messrs. Hill and Guthrie of the Commons.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on internal improvement, reported a bill to lay off and construct a road from the town of Franklin in Macon county, across the Nantahala Mountain, to Valley River; and thence to the Georgia line. Read first time. The bill appropriates \$9,000 for this purpose.

The bill, yesterday passed, establishing a new Judicial circuit in the West, was reconsidered on motion of Mr. Thomas, and laid on the table until Tuesday next.

Monday, December 26.

Mr. Erwin presented a petition from many citizens of Burke and Wilkes, praying the erection of a new county. Read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

A message from the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of three on the part of each House, to inquire into the expediency of fixing up the government house and furnishing the same for the Governor. The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Gilliam, Moore and Gales appointed a committee on the part of this House.

Mr. Rayner introduced the following resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Whereas, an act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled an act to regulate the deposits of the public money, was only intended as a temporary expedient to dispose of the surplus remaining in the Treasury on the first of January 1837, and therefore cannot operate on the revenue arising from the sales of the public lands from and after that time; and whereas, the public lands belonging to the United States were either ceded to the general government by the old States, as a means to pay the public debt, and for the common use and benefit of all the States, (North Carolina inclusive) which at the time of session were members of the Union, or might thereafter become so, were purchased and paid for out of the common treasury of all the States; and whereas, the public debt of the United States has been fully paid off, and there is annually accruing a large surplus not required for any of the purposes of government; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands ought to be divided amongst the States of the Confederacy, as near as may be, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, viz, according to their federal population.

Resolved, That any act by which the public lands shall be given to the States in which they are situated, would be a violation of the cession acts, and an act of injustice and a breach of faith to those States which originally ceded them to the confederacy.

Resolved, That any reduction of the minimum price at which the lands are now sold, is not demanded by the public necessities or by expediency, and would operate as a boon to speculators, at the expense of the old States and the community at large.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to procure the passage of a law for an annual division of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of this Union, according to their federal population, and that they oppose any and every attempt that may be made, either to give the public lands to the States in which they are situated, or to reduce the price thereof below the minimum of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre.

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be, and is hereby requested, to transmit copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Salem Manufacturing Company, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Walker introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the surplus revenue, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating three hundred thousand dollars of said surplus revenue to the establishment of one or more free schools in every county in this State, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Rumors from Washington represent the health of the President as still in a very precarious state.

REPORT.

Of the Commissioners appointed to revise and consolidate the Public Statute Laws of the State.

The undersigned, appointed under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, Commissioners to revise and consolidate the Public Statute Laws of this State, respectfully report.

That they have completed the task assigned them, and the result of their labor is now submitted to the Legislature. Their revision, including all the Public Acts of our own Legislature and the Statutes of England, believed to be still in force in this State, is comprised in one hundred and fifteen acts, which in obedience to the directions of the last General Assembly have been sent to the Printer, appointed for that purpose by the Governor, and have all been printed with the exception of eleven, (which are now in the press) and will accompany this communication. The Commissioners have pursued the plan which they indicated in the General Assembly in their report made at the first session after their appointment. They have consolidated in one act, all the Statutes both our own and English, which related to the same subject, pointing out by marginal references the sources from which each section and part of the act were derived. The Commissioners were restricted, except in one instance, by the law under which they acted, from offering any new law, or from making such alterations as would affect the sense or construction of any of the Statutes. With this restriction they have endeavored carefully to comply, and in a very few instances, where an amendment seemed obviously called for, and was inserted, it has been marked in the margin "proposed as an amendment" or has been left without any marginal reference. They were indeed authorized at their discretion to recommend the repeal of any Statute, and the adoption of such new provisions as such repeal might render necessary. But on reflection, they have deemed the exercise of such a power of too delicate, if not presumptuous a nature, and they have thought it better, with the exceptions above referred to, to leave to the Legislature the suggestion as well as the perfection of such amendments of the Law as the public interest may require. If the Legislature should adopt this revision with such alterations as their wisdom will suggest, and direct its publication, it is respectfully proposed that the revised act should be published in one volume, arranged in alphabetical order according to their heads or titles, with reference to decisions of the Supreme Court, and that there should be printed in the same volume the Constitution of this State and of the United States, and added in an appendix the Statutes relating to descents, to the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and the probate of deeds and perhaps some others which have not now any prospective operation, but which are the subject of frequent reference in the investigation of claims to real and personal property.

There are many of our public Statutes which from their very nature were not susceptible of revision and consolidation; such are the charters to the University, to the several Banks of this State, and to the Navigation and Rail Road companies, and the Statutes defining the boundaries of the State and of its several counties, and perhaps some other Statutes. Of these the Commissioners recommend the publication in a second volume, of which being of less general interest and less frequent reference, a smaller number of copies than of the first volume will be required.

A list marked C, is appended, of such public acts of the General Assembly as are found in the Revised Code, Taylor's Revision and the Pamphlets, since that period, as the Commissioners believe to have become obsolete or to have been repealed or superseded by subsequent acts, or to have had their effect. This list is perhaps too comprehensive in its title, because it does not embrace many acts relating to subjects on which a revised Statute has been reported, and when the repeal may be seen by examining the marginal references.

The Commissioners in conclusion will remark, that they are aware the execution of the trust reposed in them required no high degree of ability, but demanded rather patient investigation, careful attention. However faithfully they may have endeavored to apply these qualities, they are fearful that there may exist many defects and imperfections in their work. The difficulty of avoiding these and the labor necessarily employed, may be in some degree estimated from the fact, that the public printed Statute laws of this State, without reference to the British Statutes, consist of nearly two thousand acts, all of which had to be carefully examined and collated, and the parts still in force to be arranged in proper order and under their appropriate heads. If the present revision should be adopted, the whole Statute Law, including the British Statutes in force in this State, will be comprised in about one hundred and fifteen acts, some of them very short and none inconveniently long.

The Commissioners will feel a high gratification if they shall have been in any degree instrumental in abridging the labors of future Legislators, or in making more generally a knowledge of the

laws, which, in every community, is essential to the security, the happiness and the liberty of the people.

FREDERICK NASH,
JAS. REDELL,
WILL. H. BATTLE.

Raleigh, Nov. 28th, 1836.

ALBANY

Friday, January 6,

A part of our impression of this week's paper bears the date of the old year on the first page—not having been changed to 1837, as it should have been.

Daniel W. Courtis, a member of the House of Commons from Surry county, has been elected Treasurer of this state for the ensuing two years. Gen. Patterson declined a re-election, on account of the inadequacy of the salary to the support of his family.

Richmond M. Pearson, esq. of Rowan county, has been elected a Judge of the Superior Courts, to complete the number required by the establishment of the new circuit.

There is still a vacancy on the bench, occasioned by Mr. Holmes's refusal to accept the appointment. John D. Toomer, esq. is in nomination for the appointment.

James W. Guinn, esq. has been elected Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit.

Councillors of State.—The following gentlemen have been elected Councillors of State for the ensuing two years: Messrs. James Watt, George Williamson, Allen Rogers, sen. Archibald S. Davis, Francis L. Dancy, Chas. E. Johnson and Allen Goodwin; the five first of whom are Van Burenites, and the two last Whigs.

We have received the first number of the **SOUTHERN CITIZEN AND MAN OF BUSINESS**, published by Benjamin Swain, esq. of Asheville, Randolph county.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 21st ult., having passed 40 acts, among which we notice one to amend the charter of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, and another to confer Banking privileges on it. C. G. Emminger, a distinguished member of the Legislature, was appointed to proceed immediately to Raleigh, to lay these acts before our Legislature, and to ask its concurrence therein. One million of dollars was subscribed to this great work, out of the surplus fund.

A Bank was chartered for Georgetown, and an increase of capital granted to the State Bank.

Sixty thousand dollars were appropriated to the College, for building another Teneament, a Library Hall purchasing books, &c. 40,000 dollars for extending the Columbia Canal, 20,000 dollars for repairing the State road, 7000 dollars for improving the navigation of the Wateree River, 3000 dollars for Lynch's Creek, &c. &c.

Mr. Clay has been re-elected Senator, for 6 years from the 4th of March next. The vote was, for Mr. Clay 76, for James Guthrie 54.

Terrible Disaster.—The Steam Pack *et Dolphin*, which has been for some time in the service of the government in Florida, burst her boiler on the 19th inst., by which fifteen lives were lost, including Col. Brooks and Lieut. Alex'r Mackay, of the army; Miss Brown, daughter of Col. Brown of the army; and twelve persons belonging to the boat. As usual, the accident happened just as the boat was about to start after a short stoppage. Sixteen persons were saved. Dr. Marshall of the army, after the explosion, gave up his place in the scow to a lady, and clung to a log until relieved by another steam boat.

The *Dolphin* was under contract of sale for 30,000 dollars, and was hired by government at 4000 dollars per month. 3000 dollars was insured on her.

Inauguration.—The inauguration of Edward B. Dudley, Governor elect of North Carolina for two years from the 1st inst., took place on Saturday last. The oaths of office were administered by Chief-Justice Ruffin; having taken and subscribed which, Gov. Dudley delivered the following Inaugural, which was listened to with deep interest—

Speeches and Addresses
of the House of Commons.

Custom, Gentlemen, and my own views of propriety, demand of me some exposition of the principles and motives which will actuate me during my executive term; and as my preferences and predilections in Federal Politics are no secrets to you, I shall confine myself chiefly to our domestic interests.

The object of government is to restrain the turbulent, protect the weak and promote the happiness of the many. The Constitution of the State and of the Union (both but compromises of conflicting interests) were designed to govern and direct the course of their administration, and as well as the laws enacted to explain and enforce their provisions, should be fairly and liberally construed and faithfully executed, to attain and secure the great and beneficent purposes for which they were instituted.

The settled precedents of our country,

established so soon after the formation of these charters, in many instances by the very law-givers themselves, and in times remarkable for political honesty, are too sacred to be hastily or lightly disturbed. But where the provisions of the Constitution are clear and definite in their meaning, evasions should be studiously guarded against, and violations firmly resisted.

The Agricultural interest has the first claim to our attention, as the basis on which all our prosperity rests. No superstructure presents the appearance of symmetry and beauty, if its pedestal be neglected or defective. And it were folly to erect upon a ponderous, magnificent and costly base, a cheap, insignificant and worthless work. Each part should observe its relative proportion, and as in architecture so in politics, we must consider the corresponding capacities of the State—the relative proportions which the agricultural can be made to bear to the great and congenial interests of commerce, trade, manufactures and labour.

As a State, we stand fifth in population, first in climate, equal in soil, mine and ores, with superior advantages for manufacturing, and with a hardy, industrious and economical people. Yet with such equalled natural facilities, we are actually least in the scale of relative wealth and enterprise, and our condition daily becoming worse—lands depressed in price, fallow and deserted—manufacturing advantages unimproved—our stores of mineral wealth undisturbed, and our Colleges and Schools languishing from neglect. It is a true, but melancholy picture, and it is our business to prescribe the remedy. In the want of capital, and of that generous confidence which should exist between the government and the people, mutually to assist and support each other, I think I find the evil, and the corrective is palpable. Increase your circulating medium—give to industry and enterprise their proper incentives, and make interest the connecting tie between ourselves and our constituents, and we at once seize hold of their confidence and affections, and arrest the torrent of emigration which is desolating our State.

At this period of enterprise and refinement, it would be worse than useless, to inquire whether man is most happy in a civilized or semi-barbarous state. We have enjoyed the comforts of civilization and must neither retrograde nor stand still. The Merchant must be supplied with means to purchase at full prices the produce of the Farmer; the Manufacturer and Mechanic to erect the necessary works to supply the demands of the country; water courses must be improved; water powers applied to useful purposes; Rail-ways and other roads constructed to penetrate those sections of country to which navigation has been denied, and Common Schools established and cherished. Then, the resources of the State will be developed, and an impulse given to her energies and enterprise which would soon place her in the rank for which nature designed her. Enable the Farmer to reach his market with despatch and economy; bring it to his door, and you at once stimulate him to increased industry and a more watchful care of his products. You enhance the value of his labor and of his lands, and you make him contented and happy with the home of his birth.

Were the state enclosed by a wall, beyond which her citizens might not travel, the Legislature might fold his arms and withhold his aid and protection from all works of general improvement, permitting individual enterprise and energy to exhaust themselves by fruitless and abortive efforts. But we must remember that our young sisters are presenting the most alluring temptations to our citizens—that daily, the bone and sinew of our strength are passing away from us—and that, unless prompt and efficient means are applied to remedy the evil, a few more years may find us hopelessly impoverished.

Whilst it is admitted that we cannot safely wield the Banking capital which the superior commercial advantages and greater facilities of trade render necessary to Massachusetts, Louisiana or New York, may we not venture to inquire, whether there is any thing in our condition which necessarily restricts us to the use of less than the third of the amount which is usefully employed in Georgia and South Carolina? Why should we apprehend overtrading and a factitious state of prosperity? Are our citizens less prudent and wise—less capable of managing their individual interests, or more easily seduced into folly and extravagance than their neighbors? I think not.

One of the blessings of general prosperity and by no means the least, is the means it affords of general education. Ignorance is the certain result of poverty. Supply the means and there are few parents who would deny their offspring the lights of science and the refinement of cultivation.

From the observations I have made, you perceive that I am an advocate for an increase of our banking capital as the surest and speediest means of arousing our state from the apathy that enshrouds her.

I believe that she requires but proper stimulants to bring her latent energies into action, and I would submit to your wisdom whether the end would not be more effectually attained by increasing the capitals of your present Banks (already possessing the public confidence) than by

chartering numerous small ones, whose conflicting interests and jealousy must abridge their public usefulness. You will thus be fostering your infant improvements (whether Rail-ways or Factories) and insuring their completion, by adding to the means of their projectors and effecting a general improvement by aiding and encouraging individual enterprise.

The appropriation of the public treasure, or the devotion of the credit of the State, to the purposes of trade, traffic or banking with the view of gain, is wrong in principle and dangerous in practice. It might be enough to say, that the Constitution may be examined in vain for any authority for such purposes, to induce the Legislature to act on the subject with great caution. But it is due to the times to add that the State cannot engage in the common pursuits of the people, without exciting their jealousy and dissatisfaction, and abstracting from the Government the respect and veneration which are necessary to arouse their patriotism and command their services in time of need. What interest can a citizen feel in the Government, which would rival him in trade, sell his property and commit his person to the loathsome walls of a prison for the satisfaction of a debt? One of the foulest blots to be found in the laws of the State, although greatly mitigated in the present age, is the power granted to an individual to imprison his honest, but unfortunate fellow man, for debt. How much more odious then would such conduct appear in the Government of a State?

I cannot omit this occasion to congratulate my fellow citizens, on the return of a part of their hard earnings by the Federal Government, which has been drawn from them by the operation of one of the most oppressive and abominable revenue laws ever inflicted, in time of peace, on a free people, at a juncture so favourable to meet and aid the spirit of enterprise which is now abroad.

The unwillingness to impose a tax on the people, has been amongst the most plausible reasons heretofore assigned for withholding the aid and protection of the State in the prosecution of enterprises of internal improvement, which all admitted to be necessary to the public prosperity. The funds which the State can now command, removes this difficulty. The amount to which we will probably be entitled under the deposit act of Congress will reach near two millions of dollars. Large as this sum may appear, it would form the mere nucleus of a system of internal improvement, commensurate with the necessities and capabilities of the State, and far below the amount advantageously employed in such works in other States of the Union. In fine, after giving this subject all the consideration which its importance demands, I entertain the opinion that the principal should be devoted to internal improvements, and the income arising therefrom to the establishment of Common Schools, in obedience to the injunctions of the Constitution.

To have been elected, gentlemen, to the high office, upon the duties of which I am now to enter, by the immediate suffrages of a virtuous and intelligent people, at the first instance in which, under the provisions of the Amended Constitution, the election of Governor has been committed to their hands, should be a source of sufficient pride and gratification to any man. But to me, having so little claim to this distinguished honor, the kindness with which it has been conferred, excites emotions which I am utterly unable to express. Permit me, gentlemen, as the only return which it is now in my power to make, to tender through you to our constituents, the people of North Carolina, the assurances of sincere and enduring gratitude.

This, gentlemen, is my native state, and here are centered all my worldly interests and all the best affections of my heart. If patriotism, self interest and a deep sense of gratitude are not sufficient guarantees of zeal and probity in the discharge of my official duties, it were vain to tender you empty promises.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say, that although the extravagant expenditures and gross abuses of the Federal Government, have driven me into opposition to the coming Administration—(pledged to carry out the same course of policy, thus preventing me from judging of the tree by its fruit)—yet I shall endeavor to divest myself of all prejudice and partiality in the discharge of my duties, and to become the officer of the STATE and not of a PARTY.

Permit me, gentlemen, to tender to you the assurance of my great anxiety to unite with you in any and all measures which may be calculated to advance the general prosperity of the state, and to promote the improvement of the rising generation, and secure the happiness of all.

From Florida.—By the steam boat Florida, which arrived at Savannah on the 28th ult., the editors of the Georgian have intelligence that Gen. Jessup, after having scoured the Wahoo Swamp and found no Indians, had returned and established a post at Dade's Baile Ground, where a portion of the army under his command were—and that it was his intention immediately to pursue them to the Everglades, where it was supposed they had gone.

An attempt has been made at Strasburg

three months—the sum to be paid to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to order.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1836.

Augustine Vanhook, administrator with the will annexed of John Rogers, deceased Giles Rogers, John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, Samuel Johnston, Paul Terrell and Sally his wife, and John Rogers,

John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers,

Petition for division of Slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Vanhook and his wife Rachel, and Ottaway Rogers, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the courthouse in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in December, 1836. Test.

CH. MASON, Clerk.

Price adv \$3 75 51-6w

Stray Hog.

A STRAY Hog came to the premises of the subscriber, near Albright's Post Office in Orange county, on the 30th of December, supposed to be from a drove which passed by. The owner can have it, by proving property and paying charges.

EUPHENEE B. KERR.
December 30.

FORTUNE'S HOME!

\$13,000 for \$5!

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SAL SOUTHERN ACADEMY.

First Class, for 1837.

To be drawn at FAYETTEVILLE, on
Saturday, the 11th of February.

COMBINATION SYSTEM.

75 number Lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

Stevenson & Points, Managers

CAPITAL \$13,000!

PRIZE.

Principal Prizes.

One prize of \$13,000—one of \$6,000

—one of \$3,000—one of \$2,400—

six of \$1,500—one of \$1,100—twenty

of \$1,000—besides many of \$500,

\$300, &c. amounting in all to

253,390 Dollars.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00

Halves, 2 50

Quarters, 1 25

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days

after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fif-

teen per cent.

* * * Tickets for sale in the greatest variety

of numbers, at my Office one door above the

store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsbo-

rough, N. C. ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

January 3.

Passion for Wealth—Auri Sacra Fama.

If any thing on earth can characterize folly, it is the excessive desire of wealth. A man is not satisfied with a half a million of dollars, when a fifth part will furnish him with all he can eat and drink and enjoy. No; when he has half a million, he wants a million—and this acquired, he wants another million. He spends years in roving, riding, putting and blowing to get more than he wants, or worse, and soon dies, leaving his money to those who have done little or nothing to earn it, and who do not thank the man who has gained it. And in many cases the man's money has ruined one or more of his children; in a few years the estate is dissipated, and the children or grand children of the nabob are hewers of wood and drawers of water to the servants of their father or grand father. A great estate seldom descends farther than to the grand children—and often is squandered by the children of the man who amasses the property. I have known many such men whose sons have died sots and vagabonds, ruined by wealth.

Not less foolish is the passion for office, and particularly in those who are not qualified for it. We often see men, by purchasing equality and love for the poor, springing from the common walks of life into some important office, which they have not talent to discharge with credit. They strut about a year or two, or perhaps more, the object of pity and derision, and then neglected and doomed to private life, in which they are long and forever forgotten. Men seem not to know that

respect is not to be gained by office. To be respected, a man must be respectable; he must have talents as well as integrity; and a man in office only renders his insignificance more notorious.—We often see men in Congress who are hardly qualified to keep a country school; but when in office, they can do nothing to invite respect, and when they leave it they sink into oblivion.

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell, Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards? Alas! not all the blood of all the H-wards.

FROM CALCUTTA.

By an arrival at Boston, we have received Calcutta papers to the 18th June. A dreadful disaster occurred in or near that capital on the 12th. The particulars are as follows:

During the severe storm of Sunday evening, the lightning struck the Magazine at Dum Dum, exploding sixty barrels of gunpowder, and causing infinite damage and loss of life. When the lightning fell on the Magazine, it took up the building from the foundation to a depth of ten feet. The bricks were crushed into loam, and thrown about a quarter of a mile on all four sides. The houses in the vicinity suffered very severely; some had their roofs taken off, and others had their doors and windows shattered. The guns near the spot were overturned, and their carriages broken to pieces. A sentry box with the sentry was taken up in the air about two hundred feet, and when it descended the man was lifeless.

Mr. Scott, the steward, while in the palkee carriage, about two hundred yards from the place, had both his horses struck dead, the coachman was not to be heard of, and himself, while in the act of running away, was badly wounded on the cheek bone and arm. A lady who was in the carriage was not hurt. The following are the casualties and accidents as far as we have been able to ascertain. Nearly all the men were sentries posted in the Magazine and its vicinity. Poree, private, struck dead by lightning. Bowanne Sing, wounded by lightning on his knee and right arm. Shaik Hussam Bux, wounded on the right leg by the falling of some bricks, but no bones broken. Hinghan Khan, private, struck by a brick on the mouth, and lost two of his teeth. Sunker Sing, private, stationed near the church, was struck on the knee by a brick. Panchoo Havildar, slightly wounded on the head by a brick. A Gardener wounded on the right arm and forehead. A Ghurramie struck dead by lightning. One European, (Mr. Scott, the hospital steward) wounded on the mouth and right arm. Two horses killed by lightning.

N. Y. Star.

The Lowell Courier states that at one establishment in that city, 1,400,000 yards of cotton prints were manufactured during the last six months.

LOOK AT THIS!



LATIMER & MEBANE,
HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS
ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,
besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.
Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.



BEARD'S PATENT
Steel Spring Seat Saddles,
Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodation terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.
P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 43—

LE MAY'S
North Carolina Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1837.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

September 3. 43—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invulnerable OINTMENT,
OF
External Diseases, viz:
Wine Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Teetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 43—

Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber in August last a Negro man named SAM, about 55 years of age, common size, dark complexion, has a scar on his breast, occasioned by a burn when young. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension, if returned to the subscriber, or confined so that I can get him.

MICHAEL SHOFFNER.
December 13. 43—

FOR SALE.
A FINE TONED PIANO FURTE, in good preservation. For terms inquire at this office.

August 23. 43—

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!
SUBSCRIBERS to the Register who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recall that at this season of the year the article is in demand.

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSBORN & ONE & CO.
HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of N. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

Goods will be given in exchange for a very description of Country-made Cloth.

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40—

Mrs. Lucinda Thomas,
MILLINER, MANTUA MAKER, &c.

As located here, if in Hillsborough, one door above Messrs. Latimer & Mebane's store, and is ready to execute all kinds of Milliner's Work, Mantua Making and plain Sewing, at low prices. She will execute her work in the best style and newest fashions, and hopes to deserve encouragement from the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity.

November 3. 43—

Mount Pleasant Academy.

THE Spring Session of this institution will commence on the 15th of January 1837. This Academy, situated in the county of Orange, twelve miles north west of Hillsborough, six miles north of Mason Hall, and six miles west of Prospect Hill in Caswell county, offers every facility for a complete academical course of education, and upon as reasonable terms as the high prices of the times will possibly justify. There will be two full sessions of five months each in the year.

The prices for instruction, in the first class are five dollars per session, and in the second class ten dollars per session.

The first class, among other things, comprises the following branches, viz: Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Maps, &c. History, Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy. The branches taught in the second class are the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

At the expiration of the first session there will be a public examination, and a vacation of two weeks. The very flattering manner in which this institution has been patronized by a generous public, has the subscriber under many strong obligations and produces in him a determination, whether to spare expenses, pains, or labour, to render the institution in every respect inferior to none of the kind in the state.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twelve or fifteen students with board at six dollars per month. Board can be had convenient to the academy for any amount of students.

If any person should wish to correspond with the subscriber upon the subject of the Academy, he will please direct to Pleasant Grove post office.

DANIEL W. KERR.
Pleasant Grove Orange Dec 1. 47—

The Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above every other week until the 15th of January, and forward their account to this office for payment.

LINE OF PACKETS
To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners (A. LINE) and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TWO BOATS will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville. All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Talbot & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, Proprietor.
WILKINGS & BELDEN.
Agents at Fayetteville.

September 8. 38—

NOTICE.

At a meeting held by the Wardens of the Poor, at the Poor House, on the 6th of September last, they ascertained the annual cost to the county for supporting each pauper under the care of the superintendent, to be Forty Dollars.

The Wardens ordered the Secretary to publish the fact in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the information and satisfaction of the tax payers of Orange County.

ED. STRUDWICK, Sec.
November 10. 44-20

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL those persons indebted to me, either for letter or newspaper postage, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of January next, after which time I shall keep no post office accounts except with those who may make deposits.

THOMAS CLANCY.
December 8. 49—

APPRENTICE WANTED.
THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
September 22. 37—

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.
A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Application be made soon.

June 16. 28—

Hillsborough Academy.

The Spring Session will begin on the 15th January.

The Principal, convinced of the impossibility of doing justice to his school without a first teacher, has engaged the services of Mr. J. A. Bingham, whose previous training in the Academy and subsequent experience in teaching, peculiarly qualify him for the station. Such of his patrons as admit the economy of giving a higher price for better work, will be assured, cheerfully meet the necessary advance in the price of classical tuition.

Tuition in the Classical Department \$21 a session.
In the English Department \$13.

No extra charges.
W. J. BINGHAM, Principal.
December 8. 45-30

P. S. The Raleigh Register, Star and Herald, will insert the above three times and forward their accounts.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1836.

James C. Cozart, administrator of the estate of James C. Cozart, deceased, & others, vs. William D. Carrington and Family his wife, Hubbard Cozart, & William Cozart.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are non-residents. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to answer in the premises, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Clerk.
Price of Adv. \$3 00. 47-60

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1836.

Elizabeth Peace & others, vs. John Conthorn's heirs & others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John and Elizabeth Conthorn, children and heirs at law of John Conthorn, deceased, the children and heirs at law of William Conthorn, deceased; Lemuel Conthorn, and Charlotte Diment, widow of Mat. ew Diment, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Clerk.
Price of Adv. \$3 00. 47-60

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1836.

The children of Polly Hicks, vs. The Executors of John Lemay, deceased and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard W. Lemay, one of the executors and defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of February, then and there to plead answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Clerk.
Price of Adv. \$3 00. 47-60

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

In Equity—November Term, 1836.

The Petition of Ann McNelly, Geo. W. McNelly, James McNelly, and William Jones, against The heirs at law of Mary Jones, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the heirs at law of Mary Jones, deceased, to appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur to the petition; otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso entered.

JOHN BRADSHAW, C. M. E.
Price of Adv. \$2 50. 47-60

A HANDSOME
Mahogany Sideboard,
FOR SALE.

Inquire of
JAMES WEBB.
April 21. 15—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons preparing six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-offices in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.